

## The State Chronicle

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Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,  
of Whatever State or Persuasion, Re-  
ligious or Political.--Thos. Jefferson.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1890.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message was read in  
both Houses of Congress yesterday. It  
is very long and touches upon almost  
every measure that will engage the at-  
tention of our law-makers.

It is so long that we cannot give it in  
full to our readers. However, we have  
edited it with very great care, and the  
message presented contains the gist of  
the full document. We give in full that  
portion relating to Tariff, Internal Re-  
venue, Pensions, the Silver Question, Re-  
ceipts and Expenditures, Reciprocity,  
the Force bill, and other questions of  
great importance. Upon the other sub-  
jects we give the ideas in compressed  
space.

The message is neither able, judicial  
nor statesman-like, but is a commonplace,  
clear and plain presentation of matters  
of importance and a partisan plea for  
the acts of the Republican party. As  
we read every line from the beginning,  
we hoped to see a scintillation of great-  
ness somewhere in the ponderous docu-  
ment, and hoped that in some particular  
he would rise above the narrowness and  
sectionalism of his party and show him-  
self worthy to be President of the whole  
people. But we were not to be reward-  
ed by our search. The further we read,  
the greater was our disappointment. His  
 climax is a specious, unfair, sectional  
and partisan argument for the passage  
of the Force bill.

The evident malice against the South,  
in the concluding portion of the mes-  
sage, recalls the eloquent words uttered  
by the lamented HENRY GRADY in Bos-  
ton exactly one year ago. They are  
as appropriate now as they were then,  
and more so, because the President has  
added insult to injury. Mr. GRADY  
said:

The President of the United States, in  
his message to Congress, discussing the  
plea that the South should be left to  
solve the problem, asks: "Are they at  
work? What solution do they offer?" I  
shall not here protest against the par-  
tisanry that, for the first time  
in our history in time of peace,  
has stamped with the great seal  
of our government a stigma upon the  
people of a great and loyal section,  
though I gratefully remember that the  
great dead soldier who held the helm  
of State for the eight stormiest years of re-  
construction never found need for such  
help &c., &c.

If that eloquent tongue had not been  
stilled in death it would have even  
more ably expressed the partisanship of a  
President who has, under gloss of states-  
manship, repeated his insult and sought  
to send into history a stigma upon as  
brave and as honorable a people as the  
sun shines on. Every true Southern  
man must feel indignant when he reads  
this message from the man who ought to  
inspire the respect of men in all sec-  
tions, and who has deliberately by rank  
sectionalism insulted and traduced the  
people of more than a third of the Union.

But there remains this pleasant re-  
flection: The people in every State, ex-  
cept eight, have in thunder tones, repudiated  
HARRISON's administration. He  
has heard the fatal: "Thou art weighed  
in the balance and found wanting," and  
goaded by the repudiation which he  
has received, the president vents his  
spleen upon the people of the South.  
He will never have another opportunity,  
after this term, of thus falsifying  
history.

The advocacy of the Force bill by the  
President confirms the fears which we  
have all along entertained. We believe  
that the Senate will pass the Force bill  
and seek to conduct another Presi-  
dential campaign upon war issues. They  
have not learned the recent awaking  
of the people if they believe such a policy  
will win. Sectionalism is dying out of  
the hearts of the people, and Mr. HARR-  
ison and his party will reap the whirlwind  
in 1892. Compared to that cyclone, the  
blow of November 4th last will be as a  
mild breeze. The Republican party will  
then go down to rise no more.

AN IMPORTANT WORK UNDER-  
TAKEN.

(Charlotte Chronicle.)

DR. PAUL BARRINGER, of the Univer-  
sity of Virginia, gave the North Caroli-  
na students in the University a dinner  
on Thanksgiving Day; and they organ-  
ized to look up the graves and to prepare  
sketches of the lives of the fallen heroes.  
DR. BARRINGER will prepare the sketches,  
and from his well known scholarly at-  
tainments, the sketches will both be val-  
ued and interesting.

Good for old North Carolina boys!

## WAKE DEMOCRATIC.

The people all over the State rejoiced  
with the Wake Democracy in the great  
victory won last month.

Yesterday the fruits of that victory  
were gathered, and the Democratic offi-  
cials gave their bonds, took the oaths of  
office, and were inaugurated.

It was a very quiet inauguration of so  
great a change. It is the first time since  
the war that the Democrats have had full  
control of all the offices of the county.  
The men inaugurated and their deputies  
are gentlemen of the highest character  
and integrity and will so administer the  
duties of their offices as to make Wake  
forever Democratic. There was an in-  
teresting incident when a stick, cut  
from the scene of the battle of Waterloo  
by Prof. E. McK. GOODWIN, was pre-  
sented to JOHN W. THOMPSON, the new  
Clerk. Both these gentlemen were can-  
didates for the nomination, and it was  
a graceful and generous act upon the  
part of Mr. GOODWIN which will not soon  
be forgotten. He is a noble Democrat!

The State rejoices with Wake upon  
the victory, and the people of Wake are  
grateful for the kind expressions of fel-  
low-Democrats from Murphy to Manteo.

## THAT IS THE SIZE OF IT.

(St. Louis Globe Democrat--Rep. Organ.)

It is said that the President's message  
will make about thirteen columns. This  
signifies, we fear, that he is going to  
talk too much about things which, as  
Carlyle used to say, "it would be inter-  
esting not to mention."

## W. N. C. CONFERENCE.

The Argument on the Organ Ques-  
tion--Mrs. Wiley's Address--Other  
Business.

[Condensed from Concord Standard.]

Rev. T. H. Pagram announced that  
that there was still more than \$2,000  
needed towards completing the churches  
in the Western North Carolina Confer-  
ence, and spoke of the help that the  
women societies had been. He intro-  
duced Messrs. E. E. Wiley, president of  
the Women's Parsonage and Home Mis-  
sion Society.

She made a very striking and earnest  
address, showing that in four years the  
society had helped to build 204 parson-  
ages, and is helping to keep the preacher  
comfortable in his frontier work. Our  
watchword is "A comfortable home in  
every charge for the preacher." (She re-  
ferred to Bishop Keener, who, we  
judge from her speech, made some re-  
marks upon the work of the society not  
complimentary. --Editor.) In the course  
of her remarks she made this happy hit:  
I read something amusing in the New  
York Christian Advocate, where Aunt  
Jemima was expressing her opinion  
about this female representation in the  
Northern General Conference. Said she:  
"In the first place it's agin water. In  
the second place it's agin Scripture, for  
the Bible says that the bishop shall be  
the husband of one wife, but it nowhere  
says that the bishop shall be the wife of  
one husband." (Laughter.) So I don't  
care about that part of it; God has given  
woman her sphere and she is walking  
in it.

Rev. Dr. Bays followed and there was  
scarcely a dry eye in the church. A col-  
lection amounting to \$100 was taken up.

Rev. W. C. Gannon requested a super-  
annuated relation.

The following preachers were admit-  
ted on trial: Jas. F. Crocker, W. M.  
Curtis, P. E. Parker, W. H. Nelson, T.  
Weaver, T. B. McCurdy, E. Myers. Rev.  
John H. Totten was admitted as an elder  
from the M. P. church.

The verdict in the case against Rev. A.  
G. Gantt, accusing him of immorality, was  
"Not Guilty."

Trinity College.

President Crowell read the report of  
Trinity College. The request of the  
Board of Trustees that the Conference  
ratify the removal to Durham; and re-  
questing the continuance of the educa-  
tional collection of \$5,000 to be equally  
divided between the W. N. C. Confer-  
ence and the N. C. Conference on the  
same basis and apportionment as before  
were referred to the Board of Education.

Reports were received from Emery  
and Henry College and from Hayesville  
Male and Female College.

The Organ Question.

Report of the committee on books and  
periodicals read and adopted as to the  
publications of the publishing house,  
Nashville. Motion made to lay that part  
of the report referring to the establish-  
ment of an organ on the table. Motion  
lost.

An earnest discussion followed. Maj.  
Robbins expressed his opinion that this  
motion was a monopoly, and that the  
publishing of all three church papers,  
each one of which contain much valu-  
able information. He thinks such an or-  
gan would draw the line of division and  
discord in this conference. Let us  
put this motion by and leave these breth-  
ren to print their newspapers and get  
every one to subscribe for them that  
they can. Many a poor woman will  
find the difference between a \$1 news-  
paper and a \$2 one. And if you shut  
out the \$1 newspaper and say you must  
take the \$2 one, you will shut out many  
a poor man and woman. It is harmony  
and justice I want, and if you shut out  
those two newspapers, you will not live  
to see that discord all healed.

I know I am destroying myself in all  
probability by this, but I am here to pro-  
test against discord and monopoly in the  
W. N. C. Conference. God forbid that  
the politician's way should creep into the  
maneuvering of the W. N. C. Conference.  
Let us try to love one another and live  
in peace, and the Lord grant that noth-  
ing I have said shall have any effect to  
sow discord here.

[The discussion of the organ question  
was postponed until a later session. The  
question is this: Until the division of  
the conference, the Raleigh Christian  
Advocate was the organ of the one Con-  
ference. It desires to continue as the  
organ of both Conferences. Its friends  
argue that it is best to support one pa-  
per--make it large and more valuable.  
There are two Methodist papers pub-  
lished in the new Conference--the States-  
ville Advocate and the Asheville Meth-  
odist. The friends of both papers op-  
pose the plan of not adopting any pa-  
per as the organ, but allowing them all  
to print the church news, without giv-  
ing either the preference.]

## IRON AND COAL.

A SHORT AND INTERESTING  
HISTORY OF COAL AND  
IRON MINING

In the Vicinity of Egypt in Chatham  
County--The Observations of Profes-  
sor Holmes--Who has Recently Gone  
Over and Explored the Localities.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 24.--The  
students in geology at the University  
have returned from a tour through the  
coal and iron regions of Chatham coun-  
ty under the direction of the writer.

The party, traveling in hacks and on  
foot, went from Chapel Hill to Gulf,  
thence to Egypt, Eddon furnace, Farm-  
ville, Clegg copper mines, Sackville,  
Haywood and thence back to Chapel Hill,  
traversing several different geological  
formations, and a region of great interest  
and importance as connected with min-  
ing operations and river improvements  
undertaken at different times by the  
State and Confederate governments and  
by private companies.

At Gulf, under the courteous and in-  
telligent guidance of Mr. McIver, we ex-  
amined the slopes and pits from which  
before, during and after the war, small  
quantities of coal were mined. Here  
also, we saw one of the several large  
blast furnaces for the manufacture of  
iron created during the war with a view  
to supplying iron for the use of the Con-  
federate government and home indus-  
tries.

Early in the Confederacy a large in-  
crease in the facilities for the manufac-  
ture of iron was found to be necessary,  
and the erection of five new furnaces  
was begun in this region of North Caro-  
lina (Chatham County): (1) at Ore Hill  
(now owned by the N. C. Steel and  
Iron Co.); (2) at Gulf; (3) at the Tysor  
place 2 miles above Gulf; (4) one mile east  
of Egypt (Eddon furnace), and (5) at  
Buckhorn on south side of Cape Fear  
river, six miles below Lockville. These  
furnaces were built of massive stone  
walls, after an old pattern, not now in  
use. Three of them, the Ore Hill, En-  
dor and Buckhorn furnaces were com-  
pleted and operated during the war.  
The Gulf furnace, perhaps the largest  
of them all (60 feet high and 43 feet  
square at the base) was never quite com-  
pleted and is now falling down. The  
Tysor furnace is also in ruins.

The Buckhorn furnace was subse-  
quently replaced by the more modern  
and much superior furnace and crush-  
ing machinery erected by Messrs. Lob-  
dell & Co., of Delaware, some 18 years  
ago. This latter in turn enjoyed a short  
lived activity of perhaps a couple of  
years and has since been lying idle.  
Here is now to be seen some of the  
heaviest machinery known in the United  
States.

The Eddon furnace, near Egypt, is  
still in a fairly good state of preservation.  
It was located immediately on the bank  
of Deep river so as to have the advan-  
tage of river transportation of both the  
ore and manufactured products. In  
connection with the furnace there was  
operated a roasting furnace, for roasting  
the ore, machinery for crushing the ore,  
small puddling furnaces and rolling  
mills for fashioning the iron product.  
After the war this property was pur-  
chased and remodeled by Messrs. Lob-  
dell & Co., and used for a short time, but  
for 15 years or more it has not been  
used.

The Egypt coal mine was perhaps the  
place of greatest interest visited during  
the trip. But few members of the  
party had ever entered a coal mine, or  
had enjoyed the pleasure of experienc-  
ing Egyptian darkness at a depth of 500  
feet under ground. And as we de-  
scended the shaft, standing on the top of  
a huge water tank--making the descent  
in less than a minute, and with water  
pouring down on us--some thought this  
new experience of doubtful pleasure;  
and still more doubtful when, as we  
lauded at the bottom of the shaft and  
started along one of the underground  
tunnels, the superintendent incautiously  
let fall the remark that there had been  
in past years several explosions in the  
mine and a number of persons killed  
each time. However, all was safe now,  
as the mine was ventilated by a large  
revolving fan at the top of the shaft.

The mine has had a checkered history.  
Some fifty years ago, coal was known to  
exist in this region, and the interest  
awakened in industrial matters as a re-  
sult of its discovery exerted an impor-  
tant influence in the establishment, in  
1850, of the State geological survey.  
Soon after Dr. Emmons was appointed  
State Geologist (1851), he examined this  
region and reported favorably on the  
problem of successful mining operations.

Dr. Mitchell, who had also examined  
this region, and who had long occupied  
a position of commanding influence in  
the State in all matters pertaining to ge-  
ology, thought the conditions unfavora-  
ble, and advised against the expenditure  
of money in coal mining in the region.  
A newspaper controversy followed be-  
tween the two geologists, which is doubt-  
less well remembered by many persons  
now living.

But an industrial fever pervaded this  
section of the State. The General As-  
sembly and private companies were ex-  
pendng upwards of two millions of dol-  
lars in making the Cape Fear and Deep  
rivers navigable between Gulf and Fay-  
etteville. And with beds of iron ore,  
and coal, and fine lands, there was every  
reason to believe that this region was  
soon to be the center of great industrial  
activity and wealth. Dr. Emmons' fa-  
vorable view as to coal prevailed. Men  
lost interest in farming. Lands were  
bought and sold for the coal and iron,  
or other minerals they were supposed to  
contain. A coal mining company was  
organized and under the supervision of  
Mr. McLean the shaft was sunk at  
Egypt, 1855-'57, to a depth of 400 feet.  
Near the bottom of the shaft was found  
a bed of coal 4 feet thick; just below  
this, a layer of slaty "black band" 1  
foot thick; and below this latter, 1/2  
foot of coal. The 4 foot bed of coal is the one  
that is being worked.

The mine was operated for sev-  
eral years prior to the beginning of  
the war, whether with financial success  
or not I am not able to say. During  
the war it was further operated with vary-  
ing success. The methods of mining  
were crude, the ventilation of the mine  
was poor, and several times the FINE  
DAMP (gas) allowed to accumulate in  
the mine, exploded, killing or injuring  
badly every man in the mine. Finally  
work was stopped and the mine allowed  
to fill with water; and during the two  
decades following the timbers rotted  
and the machinery rusted. And could

the soul of Dr. Mitchell have passed that  
way he would have considered the great  
high chimney that marked the location  
of this mine as a monument to one of  
North Carolina's disappointed hopes, to  
lives lost and to moneys expended  
against which he advised so earnestly.

The present (Philadelphia) company,  
with the late Mr. Hensy as president,  
and Mr. Gilmore as superintendent, be-  
gan operations about two years ago, first  
clearing away the decayed timbers and  
drawing the water out of the mine by  
means of large tanks. For more than a  
year it has been mining coal on a small  
scale. At the present time there are about  
fifty men at work mining and hoisting  
coal, with an on pat of about sixty tons  
of coal per day, shipped to Raleigh,  
Durham, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Wil-  
mington and other places in the State.

In character the coal is usually classi-  
fied as SEMI-ANTRACITE, being neither  
soft coal (bituminous) nor stone coal  
(anthracite) but between the two. Its  
reputation has been injured through the  
ignorant and careless miners falling to  
separate the "black band" slate and  
other foreign materials from the coal.  
The present company is endeavoring,  
with encouraging results, to remedy  
these evils, and expect, at an early date,  
to be distributing over the State in  
much larger quantities a better quality  
of coal. In this it has the best wishes  
of the University geology class and of  
the people of the State at large.

J. A. HOLMES

## Horses and Mules for Sale.

We keep constantly on hand a nice  
lot of

## HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE

At the Lowest Prices.  
GEO. W. WYNNE,  
Cor. Martin and Blount Sts.  
nov30-tillJan1.

## METROPOLITAN HALL.

For One Week,

COMMENCING--

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1890.

## NEW YORK THEATRE CO.

In its Brilliant Repertoire, commencing  
Monday night with

## Jack's Sweetheart.

PRICES: 10, 20 and 30 Cents.

Reserved seats on sale at Cross & Lin-  
coln's.  
Change of programme nightly.  
(nov29 Sat-Sun-Tuesday.)



## HATS.

Our stock of Hats larger than ever and our

Prices Lower.

## Crush Hats.

50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

## Our \$1.49

Small shape Derby Hats "Take the Cake."

Whiting Bros  
LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED

CLOTHIERS & HATTERS  
Raleigh, N. C.

Eighty Mules for Sale for  
Cash.

Eighty Choice Young MULES, ranging  
from 14 to 16 1/2 hands high, can be seen at  
Maj Tucker's meadow, at the foot of Fayette-  
ville street. All well-broken and in good  
condition.  
W. B. TUCKER.  
nov26-tf.

## Woollcott &amp; Son,

14 E. MARTIN STREET.

We have now on exhibition for the Holiday

Trade:

DOLLS, all sizes and prices.  
PLUSH GOODS.  
TEA SETS, CHAMBER SETS.  
DOLL FURNITURE.  
TOYS.  
WAGONS.  
VELOCIPEDS.  
ROCKING HORSES.  
HOBBY HORSES.  
CHILDREN'S BOOKS.  
ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES.  
STONE AND WOOD BUILDING BLOCKS.  
BISQUE FIGURES.  
PLATED WARE.  
FANCY BASKETS.  
JAPANESE TEA POTS.  
FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS.  
MUGS.  
FANCY GLASS WARE AND CROCK-  
ERY.  
LAMPS.  
PICTURES.

And other articles too numerous to  
mention.

## Auction Sale of Land!

By virtue of power conferred on me by  
a certain mortgage, and executed by J. S.  
Massey, of date February 25th, 1881, and  
recorded in the Register's office of Wake  
county, in Book No. 62, page 274, I will  
offer for sale, to the highest bidder for  
CASH, at the Court House door, in the city  
of Raleigh, N. C., on

Monday, Dec. 22, 1890, at 12 o'clock pm,  
that valuable tract of land lying near  
Wakefield, and known as the Jos Massey  
place, containing 112 1/2 acres; a more ac-  
curate description of which may be had by  
reference to the mortgage above described.

B. F. MONTAGUE,

Mortgagee,  
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21, 1890. (nov23-tf)

ROYAL  
BAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. High-  
est of all in leavening strength.--U. S.  
Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## W. H. &amp; R. S. TUCKER &amp; CO.

## Black Goods Department.

This season allows to the wearer of Black  
Goods more different textures than any pre-  
vious year, and very well so, because those  
who wear black like to have a variety to buy  
from, as well as those who wear colors. The  
attractions of our Black Goods Department  
are not confined to extreme novelties, notably  
shaggy, long-haired styles, but embrace all  
the new weaves in plainer materials, as well  
as the most staple fabrics.

The rougher goods, which have been most  
popular so far this season, are the

CAMEL'S HAIR VIGNONES,

CAMEL'S HAIR STRIPES,

CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS,

CHEVIOTS,

In wide and narrow wales.

BOUCLES.

BOURETTE EFFECTS, &c.

In the plainer materials and staple fabrics  
our greatest care is to secure the best of  
quality and perfection of finish, and we un-  
hesitatingly recommend our line of these  
goods as being the best to be had.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

## WHEN.

When you have secured a fine location,  
an excellent stock and admirable fixtures,  
remember that the real end of business is  
to sell goods, not the keeping of a mu-  
seum.--THE IRON AGE.

## WE HAVE

The Largest and Handsomest and Best Ar-  
ranged

## Grocery Store

In North Carolina.

A STOCK IN KEEPING WITH THE STORE.

And although our house is a

## SHOW PALACE

We are not keeping a museum--every-  
thing we have is for sale.

Goods Marked Down to as Small a

Margin of Profit as Possible.

---WHOLESALE OR RETAIL---

We will meet prices, whether from the  
North, South, East or West.

## WHEN

You are ready for your Holiday Goods,

## REMEMBER

We have the Largest Stock in our line in the  
city.

## FRESH SUPPLIES

---IN---

## Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Dates

APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS,  
COCONUTS, GRAPES,  
BANANAS,

Chewing Gums, &c., &c.

100 ---VARIETIES--- 100

PENNY CANDIES.

## FRENCH MIXED AND CREAM

## CANDIES.

5 lb. Boxes and 20 Buckets.

## OUR OWN

## Pure Stick Candies.

## AT RETAIL

1,000 lbs. French Cream

CANDIES,

1 lb. Boxes, 15c. lb.

---1,000 lbs. Finest---

## Chocolate Creams--

1 lb. Cans, 25c. lb.

FINEST CHOCOLATE CREAM DROPS,  
3 lb. Boxes \$1.00.

## STRONACH'S

## BAKERY